

The Confederate.

B. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN,
EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office to be
directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1864.

A Budget.

It will be remembered by the public, that a few days ago we commented on the selection, by Major W. W. Peirce, of Mr. Patrick McGowan as the agent for the transmission of Quartermaster stores to the army. We stated that this had been reported to us by Major Peirce's disparagement. We expressed our disbelief of it, because Mr. McGowan had shortly previous been removed from the office of Mail Agent, and Major Peirce knew the fact; and, as a friend of the administration, we did not think, of all persons, that he would select one of its removed officers. Secondly, that Mr. McGowan was known to be a close friend of Mr. Holden, and in the moment when Mr. Holden was most anxious to communicate his secret circulars, and *Standards and Progresses* to the soldiers; Mr. McGowan would be the very person he would select; and this appointment gave him the facility. When the *Progress* put up the pitiful mouth that we were trying to take the bread out of the poor man's mouth, we denied it, and stated that we were indifferent how much he was employed, except in this particular way.

Fifth, and it seems that we have got into a "devil of a scrape," for, on yesterday, we received a note from Mr. Patrick McGowan, with accompanying documents, and all for publication. Well, it is highly ludicrous, that a journal cannot comment upon the conduct of a public officer, without having thrust upon it letters and certificates of individuals who fancy, or are persuaded to fancy themselves "assailed." But we waive the ridiculous feature and present the budget.

It consists—1st, of a letter from Mr. Patrick McGowan, to the Editors of the *Confederate*. 2nd, a letter from Major Willis, Chief Q. M. of Beauregard's army. 3rd, a certificate from Governor Holden (would be) but neither "might nor could be." 4th, certificates from Mr. J. L. Pennington, Editor *Progress*, and Mr. W. W. Holden.

Says Mr. Patrick: "As you have assailed my character," &c. How have we assailed the character of Mr. McGowan? Was he not removed as mail agent a short time since? Had we not a right, as a friend of the administration, to call in question the act of another friend of the administration in putting him in Government employ? And here we take occasion to reply to his question and give the reason for his removal, as reported to us by the Agent who reported him. It was this: "That he had left the public mail, letters and all, in an open car at Weldon for a whole night, without a guard or protector." This was deemed negligence—and he was removed.

And we had just as much right to complain, that Major Peirce should choose out Mr. McGowan, who was a known friend of Mr. Holden, and bestow on him the facility for reaching the army at the very time when Mr. Holden was endeavoring secretly to transmit his incendiary documents.

We had known Mr. Patrick McGowan for many years. We had always known him as the intimate friend of Mr. Holden—his protégé—for when Mr. McGowan quitted his trade as stone cutter, and began hunting little political offices, it was complained of Mr. Holden, that he should prefer to give his support to an Irishman, when there were American boys, that wanted the very offices that Mr. Patrick was after.

We had known him too as the carrier of political documents, and were thoroughly acquainted with the industry with which he could distribute them. And when we spoke of him as one who would be likely to serve Mr. Holden a good turn in that way, we were not aware he would consider it an *assault*; or that he could prevail on a sensible man, as Major Willis said to be, to consider it a "scandal." If Mr. McGowan is sincere in this disclaimer of Mr. Holden, it is the wisest thing he ever did.

The other two papers of this budget are the certificates of Messrs. Holden and Pennington. When they appear, we are reminded of a scene in Bulwer's novel of Paul Clifford. Those who have read the book will recollect the occasion when Mr. Paul Labkins went to the theatre with his long friend, Ned Pepper, and the two fell alongside the sharp antagonist, William Brandon and his exquisite niece, Lucy. Then it was that Paul fell in love with Lucy while Ned Pepper fell in love with a gold wreath that nestled in the attorney's bob. As they left the house, Pepper abstracted the watch and "retired from the premises," leaving Paul to be nabbed. He was taken before justice Barnflat, who, in the course of the investigation, asked Paul if he had any friend who could vouch for his character. Paul hesitated, when, in a moment, two gentlemen, dressed in the height of fashion, pushed forward, and, bowing to the justice, declared themselves ready to vouch for the thorough respectability of Mr. Paul Labkins, whom they had known for several years. Paul looked at his supporters, when he did not remember ever to have seen. Their names were asked and given: Mr. Eustace Fitzherbert and Mr. William Henry Russell. And, thereupon, the justice asked aloud for Bill Trouthing, a Bow street detective, whereupon, some confusion appeared upon the faces

of the witnesses; but something attracted the court's attention, and Messrs. Eustace, Fitzherbert and William Henry Russell, vanished in the crowd, and left Paul's character unvouched.

Now, we are about to summon a detective for the two political gentlemen of the read. We beg them to stand firm while we put their certificates before the public judgment. We will abide the decision.

One more word to Mr. McGowan. We know now that we were right in the surmise that Mr. Holden would take advantage of his going to the army, for we are in possession of the facts that Mr. Patrick McGowan did contemplate "carrying some papers;" for he told Major Peirce that "General Ransom had asked him to bring him a *Standard*, and some other persons had asked him to bring papers; and he wished to know if there would be any harm in it." We make no comment on this part of the case, and leave Mr. McGowan with the assurance that not half as much would ever have been said about him if he had not invited it. And we cheerfully put all his papers before the public, that he may have the full advantage of them.

One word to Major Willis, who figures in this affair with Messrs. Holden and Pennington. We consider his accusation of scandal as an intrusive piece of impudence, written in entire ignorance of the facts of the case.

RALPH W. N. C. July 27, 1864.
Editors *Confederate*: As you have assailed my character in your paper, I ask, as an act of justice, the publication of my correspondence with General Beauregard and Major Willis, his Chief Quartermaster, and the certificates of Mr. Holden and Mr. Pennington, therewith. I do call upon you to state, without reserve, the "reasons" of my removal from the post office department, which, in your issue of the 21st instant, you offer to "expunge" if desired.

Respectfully,
PATRICK MCGOWAN.

RALPH W. N. C. July 27, 1864.
Major Willis—Major: I enclose herewith a slip cut from the "daily *Confederate*" of this morning, which you will perceive reflects not only on myself, but on Major Peirce. As an act of common justice and nothing more, I beg you will do me the favor to state how long I remained on your lines as messenger of the Quartermaster Department at Raleigh, in what manner as coming under your observation, I discharged my duty, and what opportunity I had of communicating with the soldiers and distributing papers and documents.

Yours very respectfully,
PATRICK MCGOWAN.

PETERSBURG, VA. July 25, 1864.
Your letter of the 19th July just to hand, I am requested by the General to answer. I am, and make you occupy a proper position. You have twice brought me goods from Raleigh and used as much expedition as any man could, and in all the business transacted with me I found you prompt, willing and energetic—and with much more politeness than ninety-nine men out of every hundred who go as messengers possess. I think the note in the paper concerning me, and I am as well as Gen. Beauregard convinced that Major Peirce will sustain you for present discharge of duties.

Very respectfully,
G. WILLIS,
Chief Q. M. Beauregard's army.

RALPH W. N. C. July 19, 1864.
I hereby certify that I have never employed Mr. Patrick McGowan or any other person to circulate the *Progress*, tickets or documents, in the army or elsewhere. I send the *Progress* only to subscribers, all of which are committed to the mail. I consider Mr. McGowan a gentleman of honor and integrity, and have always considered him faithful and zealous in the discharge of any duty assigned him. He has two sons in the army and a large family at home to support, and I am sure he deserves the sympathy and patronage of those in authority, it seems to me Mr. McGowan's name should not be overlooked.

J. L. PENNINGTON,
Editor *Progress*.

RALPH W. N. C. July 19, 1864.
I hereby certify that on no occasion during the present political campaign in this State, have I employed Mr. Patrick McGowan to circulate or deliver political documents, whether tickets or *Standards*, for me; nor have I authorized any person to employ him in said capacity.

W. W. HOLDEN.

Reported Peace Negotiations.
We publish to-day an account of certain Peace negotiations, said to have been attempted by certain distinguished gentlemen of the Confederate States. And the Richmond papers of Wednesday contain an account, taken from the *Baltimore Gazette*, of the visit of two unofficial Commissioners to Richmond, said to be on a Peace mission. How much of reliance there is in the two statements, or authority possessed by the negotiators, if the statements be true, has not yet transpired. But the agitation of the question of negotiation at the North for a cessation of hostilities, as the *Richmond Sentinel* remarks—is but the beginning of the end. The route of Sherman, the frustration of the plans of Grant, and the protection of the Valley of Virginia, will insure the defeat of Lincoln—and then comes peace, with all its blessings.

The movements will have a two-fold effect. The peace men of the United States will be satisfied that no peace can be attained as long as Lincoln presides over the destinies of the United States; while the miserable faction existing in North Carolina must be convinced that their only choice is between the most abject submission with the loss of honor, property, and liberty; or independence, freedom, and the exercise of all their rights, and the absolute possession of their property of every description.

Another Mail Complaint.

A gentleman at Hillsboro' writes us as follows, under date of July 26th:
"In to-day's *Confederate*, I see you notice the irregularity of the delivery of your paper and other mail matter. I have never known anything like it. I get your paper with a little more regularity than any other, and the falls me two or three times a week. I hardly expect a Richmond paper, and the *Examiner*. And letters are even more irregular than papers. I have had letter thirty days on its way from Graham to this place!—post offices only twenty miles apart! I hardly think out office here is chargeable with any neglect, for we have a very correct postmaster. If you can correct the evil, I, for one, shall only lay the mail complaint's before the Postmaster General, which we shall certainly do in all cases; and we feel perfectly assured that he will have the delinquents sought out and the corrective applied.

At His Old Tricks.

The propensity of Mr. Holden to apply epithets to his opponents, and false epithets, is a propensity grown by cultivation, and has become a habit by persistent practice. He has now discovered, that "Duncan K. McRae is a monarchist at heart, and an enemy to popular Government." With equal facility he reached, at different periods of his life, to the conclusion, and enunciated with equal emphasis:

That Henry Clay was a gambler, perjurer and murderer. Yet afterwards wrote that he was an honest man.

That Mr. Badger was more unscrupulous than Lewis Cass, and an oligarch and a driveller. Yet afterwards wrote his eulogy on Mr. Badger.

That Wm. A. Graham was a demagogue, and afraid to meet Mr. Jas. B. Shepard. Yet afterwards wrote that he abused Gov. Graham for "party ends."

That John A. Gilmer was an abolitionist. That E. G. Reade was a demagogue who had dishonored his State. That Charles Manly was a demagogue. That N. P. Byrd was an associate of Tuck and Giddings, whom it were a shame to call patriots. That Alfred Dockery was an ignorant who could not talk a single language. With similar epithets he has abused Gov. Ellis, W. W. Avery, Gov. Clarke, Gov. Bragg, and now from week to week he stigmatizes Gov. Vance as a blasphemer and liar.

Mr. W. W. Holden, in his estimation, is a gentleman, a scholar, and a patriot.

This is matter of opinion with Mr. Holden, in which he has the enjoyment of a solitary indulgence. We leave him to his gratification.

Major Mallett.

It is known that the Senate failed to confirm the nomination of this officer to be Colonel of Conscription. This nomination was made by the late Secretary of War, as he supposed in conformity with the law—his intention being to promote Major Mallett for meritorious service. But it was discovered by the Senate, that there was no authority for such promotion, as under the law of Congress, Major is the highest rank for officers having command of troops of instruction; and accordingly Major Mallett's promotion fails, as also that of many other excellent officers similarly situated. That Major Mallett is held in high appreciation by the Department at Richmond, is fully shown in the letter of Mr. Sedgwick, the Secretary of War, addressed to Major Mallett, which we herewith present:

RICHMOND, VA. July 23, 1864.
Major: It is not supposed by the Department, nor could it be justly, by any one else, that the failure to confirm your nomination by the Senate at its late session as Colonel, proceeded from any dissatisfaction with you or any want of decided appreciation of your past meritorious service in concept duty, but simply from the opinion that your predecessor had exceeded his powers in appointing Colonels in the Provisional army for such service. It resulted from a different construction of law and authority merely, and you now hold the highest rank, that of Major, that the law allows to be conferred on commanders of camps.

The Department finds satisfaction in giving this explanation, as it recognizes cheerfully the fidelity, zeal and ability with which your arduous duties have been performed.

Respectfully yours,
JAMES A. SELDON,
Secy. of War.

The Election.

We receive every day, letters expressing the apprehension of the citizens, that the deserters and torjes, who are increasing in some portions of the State, with a purpose to present themselves in the counties of Randolph, Moore, Yadkin, Forsyth, and other sections, with a view to cast their own votes, and also to control the polls. This apprehension is well-founded—for we see in the *Conservative* of yesterday, the statement that two or three hundred deserters from the enemy the other day, at Petersburg, announced to our men that the yankee idea was, that if they could take Petersburg and Richmond and elect Holden, they would have the Confederacy where they wanted it. The deserters and torjes propose to do the electing part. But they will fail—as the yankees will fail to do the taking part. But loyal citizens have a claim upon their government to be secure in the privilege of voting; and we have no doubt that steps are being taken to give security where there may appear to be danger. We advise all true men, no matter who they vote for, to be prepared at the polls to prevent an irruption on the ballot box by lawless deserters and torjes; and we again enjoin upon the government to take such steps, where ever they have not already been taken, to make the voters secure.

Margin Tickets.

The *Progress* is welcome to all the MARGIN Mr. Holden can get from his tearing off the blank space from the YELLOW Vance tickets which we sent him, and from printing Mr. Holden on them. We thought Mr. Holden referred the innocent white. Is he sick, that a things out the "hospital yellow?" In this connection, Mr. Holden may be doing a MARGIN BUSINESS; for, yesterday, a professedly one soldier came to our office and obtained two sheets of Vance tickets, and, with these, was traced to Mr. Holden's office. Here as a margin for about two hundred Holden tickets—by close "tearing" and Governor once says Mr. Holden "goes a TEARING."

Governor Vance certainly used the blasphemous and profane expressions attributed to him.—*Progress*.
Of course it must be so, for the editor of the *Progress*, who was not there, says so. His witness, Hauser, who is a deserter and is not been in the army since last October, is so, too. Then it must be so, if such evidence is to be credited. But, gentlemen, we were present and heard Gov. Vance, say it is not true, and the people know which is true.

The Vote in the Camps, Hospitals, &c.

We give below the vote for Governor, &c., given by Soldiers at Camp Holmes, the Hospital, and Quartermaster's Office in this city. From this it will be seen that Gov. Vance has received about ten votes to Mr. Holden's one!—And this is about the proportionate vote that will be given by our Soldiers everywhere—TEN TO ONE! Surely this terrible clap of thunder is loud and sharp enough to wake up even Mr. Holden himself, from the insatiable delusion that he has persisted in, that the steady any earthly chance of being elected. But experience keeps a dear school, and stubborn folks will hardly learn at all.

And now our brave defenders—the Soldiers who have suffered, periled and bled, and do still—have told at the ballot-box their sentiments concerning Mr. Holden and his nefarious schemes—and this sentiment will be re-echoed from the seaboard to the mountains by the people at home, showing the strongest popular condemnation ever visited upon any man in North Carolina. So meet it be—for he richly deserved it.

THE VOTE.

	VANCE.	HOLDEN.
Petigrew Hospital,	67	27
Fair Ground,	64	2
Peace Inst.,	45	10
Wayside,	30	2
Camp Holmes,	162	3
Quartermaster's office,	106	2
	474	64

Majority for Vance, 425 maj.

LEGISLATIVE AND SHERIFF VOTE.

WAYSIDE HOSPITAL—Wake County: Senate.—Sion H. Rogers, 3; W. D. Jones, 1; House of Commons—Fowle, 3; Uley, 3; Laws, 2; (Vance ticket.)—Alford, 1; Rogers, 1; Richardson, 1; (Holden ticket.)

For Sheriff.—High, 2; Ray, 1; Russ, 1.

PETIGREW HOSPITAL—For Senate.—S. R. Rogers, 8; Jones, 6.

For Commons.—Fowle, 7; Laws, 6; Uley, 6; Alford, 5; Rogers, 5; Richardson, 5.

For Sheriff.—High, 9; Ross, 4; Ray, 1.

CAMP HOLMES—Senate.—S. H. Rogers, 13; Jones, none.

House of Commons.—Fowle, 13; Laws, 13; Uley, 13.

The Holden candidates for the House did not receive a vote.

Sheriff.—High, 12; Russ, 1.

Death of Col. Wm. A. Owens.

The *Charlotte Bulletin*, of the 27th, says a sudden gloom pervaded that community on the reception of the news the day before, that Col. Wm. A. Owens, of that place, was wounded in a fight near Winchester, Va., on the evening of the 18th instant, and died on the morning of the 19th.

Col. Owens had just returned to his command, after a brief visit to his family, and received his death wound, we are informed, in one hour after he rejoined his regiment, his brigade having been ordered into battle immediately on his arrival.

The deep anxiety with which his fellow-citizens enquired the particulars of his death, and the sorrowful tone in which they spoke of his many noble qualities, embodied a more eloquent tribute to the lamented dead, than any that we could pen.

The News.

The *Petersburg Register* of Tuesday, says the day previous was the quietest day Petersburg has had since the 6th of May—not a cannon, musket or pistol shot was heard in any direction. The *Register* inclines to the opinion of many others, that the present front will be abandoned by the yankees, for a movement upon the north side of the Appomattox—as there has certainly been movements looking directly to this step. Grant's object of holding the Railroads leading into that city being now discovered by himself to be out of the question, and having frittered away enough of the blood, life and treasure committed to him, he must seek some other field, with the vain hope that he will have better luck somewhere else. The enemy has no doubt not only abandoned some of his fortifications on his left, but actually leveled them to the ground to prevent our use of them. This is the report of our men, and it is confirmed by the army correspondent of the *Philadelphia News*, who thinks it a capital strategic movement. The leveling of fortifications on his left certainly forbids the idea that the enemy has now any purpose of turning our right for another raid on Railroads.

We give in another column an account, from the *Richmond Sentinel* of an unfortunate panic in the Valley of Virginia, among some of the troops under General Rameur. A full explanation of the circumstances will, we trust, put a more favorable aspect to the stampede. The troops implicated have too often proven themselves to be true as steel and courageous as lions, to admit of a suspicion against them on this score, or as to the skill and ability of Gen. Rameur. But there are occasions when the bravest of veteran troops are seized with panics unaccountable, without at all impeaching their courage. It was doubtless the case in this instance. We must await more satisfactory accounts, and not jump to hasty disparaging conclusions.

FROM NORFOLK.

From a recent copy of Butler's papers, published in Norfolk, we learn that Mr. Lester, formerly of the Lester Sewing Machine Manufacturing Company of Richmond, has been arrested upon a charge of manufacturing arms and equipments for the rebels, tried by court-martial, convicted and sentenced to ten years hard labor, with ball and chain. Mr. Hodges, cashier of one of the Norfolk banks, has been tried on the charge of embezzling the funds of the bank, (he didn't hand over the coin to Butler,) and convicted and sentenced to two years, with ball and chain.

A GALLANT EXPLOIT.

A daring adventure, rewarded by the capture of a Yankee lieutenant colonel, occurred in front of Gen. Bushrod Johnson's lines before Petersburg, on Sunday morning. Adjutant Grigg, accompanied by Lieut. Orr and three privates, all from the Twenty-third Tennessee regiment, went out in front at an early hour to ascertain the position of the enemy, and observed a field officer engaged in advancing his pickets, skillfully managed, to get between him and his pickets when they were

about a hundred yards apart. They then advanced suddenly upon the field officer, and demanded his surrender. The affair took the Yankee so much by surprise that they did not know how to act. The pickets were afraid to fire upon our men for fear of killing their own commander, and the latter was afraid to run, and too much awed by the leveled muskets and pistols of the Confederates to make any demonstration for either assistance or resistance. He concluded to surrender. Adjutant Grigg leaving his companions to skirmish with the pickets, who were trying to surrender them, marched the officer out by the right flank, through a swamp and a deep stream of water, around into our lines, whither he was safely followed by Lieut. Orr and his squad. The Yankee officer proved to be Lieut. Colonel Hooper, of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts infantry, a brother, it is said, to the late Gen. Hooper, of Sherman's army. Important papers were found upon his person. The exploit reflects the highest credit upon the gallantry and address of the daring captors.

From the *Richmond Sentinel*.

STRA-SBURG, July 21st, 1864.

Since my last, of the 19th, the first and only disaster to this expedition has met with this occurred, to mar, in some degree, the brilliancy of our achievements, and that, too, under circumstances which painfully exaggerate its unpleasant features.

On the night of the 19th, the division commanded by Gen. Rameur moved from near B. V. Hill to the vicinity of Winchester, on the Martinsburg road. About 2 P. M., of the 20th, the enemy, supposed to be some four thousand, or Crook's infantry and a brigade of Averill's cavalry, advanced on that road and engaged Vaughan's and W. L. Jackson's cavalry brigades, about four miles from Winchester. Gen. Rameur moved the division down the road to meet the advancing foe, and, arriving on the field, was in the act of forming his line of battle when some of Vaughan's cavalry broke and rushed through the line.

Immediately the enemy fired a heavy volley into the half formed troops, when the 57th North Carolina regiment, of Hoke's old brigade, now commanded by Gen. Lewis, broke, followed by the 54th North Carolina, of the same brigade, then by the entire brigade, and Johnson's next followed suit, and finally Pegasus's brigade, commanded by Gen. Lilly, after a short resistance, (which however, did much good in delaying and checking the enemy) fell back, sharing in the general confusion. Some of Pegasus's and Johnson's brigade skirmishers halted, and, by a show of resistance, checked the pursuit of the enemy.

A portion of Vaughan's brigade by a timely charge upon a squadron of Yankee cavalry, saved a considerable number of the refugees from capture.

Our loss in this unfortunate affair was about 3000 killed, wounded and captured, besides Kirkpatrick's battery of artillery, of four guns.

Most of the men were rallied at the old fortifications, about two miles from town, and the enemy satisfied with their unexpectedly easy success did not renew the attack.

The reasons assigned for this disaster are two: First, the troops were marched up too near the rapidly advancing line of the enemy before the line of battle was formed. Indeed, one brigade (Pegasus's), did not get into position at all. The skirmishers were not thrown sufficiently forward to check the enemy so as to allow us to form our line of battle before he was upon us. In fact, the line should have been formed half a mile back and then marched up to the desired position in line of battle. Nothing is more calculated to inspire confidence in troops than to see themselves marching steadily up to battle in good order and with a well dressed line, while nothing so tends to demoralize, as the confusion attendant upon an attempt to form in great haste, or under fire and the feeling that they are not ready for the fight.

The loss of the battery is generally attributed to bad management, in sending it even in front of the infantry and within two hundred yards of the enemy before unlimbering. They fired but a few shots before the enemy were upon them. Two caissons, a limber and some of the horses were saved. But a considerable portion of blame attaches to the conduct of the troops themselves, for had the regiment which first gave way held their ground with any determination, the day would probably have been ours. Pegasus's brigade was coming into line upon their left, and our dispositions would then have been completed. The troops did not, in this instance, show that unflinching and prompt courage, which has distinguished them upon other occasions. This, however, is no doubt, partially owing to the fact that they were not prepared, many of the guns (in Pegasus's brigade all) being unloaded.

Gens. Lilly and Lewis, both gallant officers, were wounded, and the former fell into the hands of the enemy. Col. Bode, of the 58th Virginia infantry, was killed. Lieut. Ridgeway, of Gen. Rameur's staff, was also very wounded. Capt. Randolph, who has specially distinguished himself by his gallantry, skill and success in the management of the division skirmish line, was also wounded. We are pleased to learn that his wound is not serious.

On the 21st, our troops fell back to a point about two and a half miles from this place, and are now in line of battle at that point; but it is very doubtful whether any general engagement will take place.

It would be idle, as well as manifestly improper, to speculate upon the future movements of this army; but you may rest assured that no great disaster will befall it under its present able leader. It is due to him to say that the engagement at Winchester took place in his absence and without his order.

New Advertisements.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.
A GOOD FIELD HAND, male or female, between eighteen and twenty-five years old. Apply to JAMES M. TOWLES, auctioneer, Raleigh. [July 29-31*]

\$50 REWARD.
MY boy MACK has runaway. He left on Sunday evening last. I will give the reward for his apprehension and delivery to me. Mack is about 15 years old, black complexion, about 140 pounds, five feet three inches high. He may endeavor to make his way to the neighborhood of George W. Thompson's, as his mother belongs to the estate of Peleg S. Rogers. [July 29-31*]

Trinity College.

THE next session will commence on the 7th of September next. Tuition from eight to ten dollars per month, in advance. Board, one hundred dollars per month, payable monthly, in advance, or about eight dollars per month, if paid in provisions at peace prices. There are small extra charges for washing and room rent. Students are requested to bring all the text-books they may be able to procure.

July 29-31* W. T. GANNAWAY, President.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by S. THURMAN, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Election Returns by Telegraph.
PETERSBURG, July 28.—*Editors Confederate*: First Cavalry, 420 for Vance; wary one for that "other"!

Barringer's Cavalry Brigade.—Vance, 950 majority.

Kinston.—Vance, 557; Holden, 25, with several companies to hear from.

Goldboro.—Vance, 182; Holden, 2.

Weldon.—Vance, 134; Holden, none.

Greensboro.—Vance, 30; Holden, none.

Twenty-fifth N. C. Reg't.—Vance, 313; Holden, 87.

Cumming's Battery.—Vance, 26; Holden, none.

Rosen's Artillery.—Vance, 167; Holden, none.

Pepper's Artillery.—Vance, 133; Holden, 9.

Lexington Army Vote.—Vance, 92; Holden, 4.

Dickson's Battery.—Vance, 96; Holden, none.

Kittrell's Battery.—Vance, 68; Holden, 2.

Weldon and vicinity.—Vance, 163; Holden, 1.

LYNCHBURG, July 28.—The following is the aggregate vote of the North Carolina soldiers in the hospital here: For Governor Vance, 242, Holden, 18.

Aggregate of the vote received: Vance, 3,773; Holden, 199. Vance's majority, 3,573.

Good News From Special Early.

RICHMOND, July 28.—A special this evening to the *Whig*, dated Harrisburg, July 28th, says:—Our forces met the enemy near Winchester on Sunday afternoon. Breckinridge's Gordonsville division, chiefly engaged the former and led the skirmish line. The enemy soon broke and fled in all directions. We pursued them to Bunker Hill, twelve miles below Winchester, capturing fifteen hundred to two thousand prisoners. The enemy burnt their wagons, and threw their guns and knapsacks away. It was a worse stampede than the first Manassas. The victory was complete. Prisoners are still coming in. Our men killed and wounded not more than fifty or sixty—only ten to fifteen killed. The force of the enemy is estimated at sixteen thousand.

From the Army of Northern Virginia.

RICHMOND, July 28.—Public interest is again directed to the north side of James river, below Deep Bottom, by the presence of a large portion of Grant's army, sent over for the supposed purpose of preventing field batteries firing on transports. Yesterday morning, under cover of a fog, a force of yankees flanked and captured four guns of the Rockbridge artillery. During the past two or three days sharp skirmishing has taken place. Active operations in that quarter anticipated.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, July 28.—A telegram from General Early states, that the yankees have retreated across the Potomac at Williamsport, burning over two hundred wagons and abandoning twelve caissons. Our forces hold Monterey. The yankees retreated in great distress, and in great haste. Nothing new on the north side of the James, save the fact that the enemy are on the Charles City Road. Every thing is stagnant in front.

The enemy came upon one of our brigades unexpectedly, yesterday, on the north side of James river, cutting our line, and took possession of it, in doing which, four pieces of our artillery fell into the enemy's hands.

From Hood's Army.

ATLANTA, July 28.—The enemy made an attempt last night to break our line, but was repulsed by Cheatham, after a conflict of an hour and a half.

During the day quiet has prevailed around the city; the only demonstration being occasional picket firing.

The yankees opened with shell again upon the city, shelling for an hour with some vigor. No notice of their intention to shell the city was given, to enable the women and children to be removed to places of safety. This barbarous violation of the usage of civilized warfare, has undoubtedly led to murder a few non-combatants. Most of the shells came from twenty-pounder parrot guns on the line west of Atlanta, with an occasional missile from another gun east of the city.

The gallant operations of Wednesday and Friday last, seems to have impressed the yankees with a wholesome desire to strengthen their flank, which they are now doing.

Their display of rocket signals this evening has been brilliant,